

NUMBER 185.

violated any law, State
... in either are

never was in either army
before to understand how
late into the Union army
he came out of it alters the
facts upon the record, that
from Tennessee Mr. Stok-
er's letter in the Confed-

W.N. I prefer to go on with my explanation.

Will at the other end of the row sits as a Senator from Tennessee one who was a just Confederate government, with a right to support the cause of the government. Yet he is absent in the Senate of the United States.

I think that both Senators and the gentleman from Tennessee are in the wrong. STOKES upon this floor has admitted to seats in Congress. The House has no pardoning power the oath which the law administered this House

to grant an amnesty unless
to be ratified by the other
Congress. It was not done
have mentioned, and the
record.

being a case unprecedented
of this Government, I
case, I put it to the Ameri
am to be denied my seat b
the expression of an opinio
ence of any proof of any ne
tly or indirectly, aiding
of the Confederate State
if it be, the judgement of t
words constitute treason?
Do not all the circumstan

g meshow that I was co-
distinguished Union lead
on cause, and maintaining
which Kentucky had be
er and over again?
nents of my letter have be
with some degree of severi
personalities, but when my n
persed or my character ass
elsewhere, I will defend m
for my honor is preclon
so far as the remarks made
gress on this debate may h
honor reference, I feel it due
to my constituents to re
indignation, as being unna

chous and false. What business do you have with me? What business do you wish to do with my admission? Do a man's sins constitute treason? Are the wounds of his bosom to be opened with a sword and the secret recesses searched to see whether the health-renewing emotion of sympathy and my friends of the boat not the stern, inexorable of the elder Brutus, who could not allow a sacrifice the child of a law, sacrifice the child of a law. I have not the sword and devotion of Abraham. I have not the altar to take an Isaac to the altar to sacrifice him. I have not the sacrificial knife.

ture are of softer stuff, a
chies ever go forth and a
whom I love.
er of mine was written o
the law prescribing the te
nacted. I submit whether,
se is concerned, this act is a
aco statute, making crimin
ine which was no crime wh
always loved my country.
od I gloried in her libert
manhood I was proud
that came to me. The rig
orpus and of trial by jury,
pectious, the freedom of

freedom of religious worship
cherish as inestimable right
to the American citizen.
my home was my castle. I had
terrible civil war, of the cau
quences of which I am gl
come upon u country so f
rious as ours, and divided
should have been forever o
t for the desolation which t
rought upon us—the ruin
wrecked fortunes, the brok
anguish of the widow and
all the destruction and mis
followed in the train of c
believing in the right an

ever ceased to hope that the
country will yet be pre-
my view it were ineffably
ultimate unity, power a-
the American republic. The
strength must rise mass-
and the mighty fabric of c-
at be the most imposing
storms of ages, beating w-
the pyramids, have m-
those stupendous structur-
the sand to their bases, ha-
d their foundations.

and here is that civil conv not wreck us; that the less on and endangered liberty n people everywhere wiser n strengthening the foundatio; that the error of the p mined in the future; that bat be healed; that as one un at, one people with a comm may re-enter an unpau ched career of prosperity a

the hall because of the utter
opinion, incautiously expressed
have been, but uttered unadvisedly
and with motives which I have
Am I to be adjudged a patriot
or, an outlaw? Am I to be
who never stood in battle-line
tst whom, after diligent and
Investigation, nothing
Am I to be declared under
Government, branded as un-
hold any office of trust or pro-
Government of the United
stand here as no suppliant.
begging no favor. Panopli
consciousness of right. I would

man if I failed to assert that I was doing nothing but justice. I trust that the question will not be decided as a matter of fact. A candidate in a political campaign has to answer every man who records his vote. I am sure that the question will do it according to the dictates of his conscience, and I am sure that he will be enabled to feel in after times that he has not pursued the course which he believed to be right. I want to say that I was opposed to the policy of the late Administration as unalterably opposed to the policy of this Congress. But it is not a question of policy. It is a question of fact. I am charged as a singular

be the indorsement of the Union district in May, 1861, I was a candidate. Circumstances are needless here to explain removal to a remote part of the district from which he honor to be elected. I ask the gentleman for a moment for an explanation. W. N. Certainly, sir. SPEAKER. The hour of his expires. W. N. I hope the gentleman will be permitted to conclude.

no objection, and it was accordingly.

MR. SPEAKER, I was in the audience I made in my remarks the speech of the gentleman from Kentucky at Hebbardsville. I have the testimony of Colonel I have to have alluded to the speaker at Hebbardsville, Bullitt county, Kentucky, at Hebbardsville. I have heard Mr. Brown make the same remarks at Hebbardsville at the beginning of April, 1863, at the time he published that testimony he says that during the speech was being made by

Now to call the especial attention of the audience to the fact that at the time that the men in the water were primarily a crowd in a special kind of hardy clothing of April, but, a rebel agent would give the audience for the confused as that rebel agent? Col. a Colonel Lee Bay?

Mr. Kautsky, Kennedy, I have known since the time he was in the United States. He was the speaker at Shepherdville, Ky., at the end of March or beginning of April, then a member of Congress, and his speech was greeted with great enthusiasm by the Union men. I was very greatly disappointed in him as a candidate for Congress, and that Kautsky ought to maintain in his speech his opposition to the war. His speech called for a new kind of peace, and his enthusiasm in that business, and the other Southern men up and determined to bring out a new kind of peace, thinking that Mr. Brown was the only man in the South against the war on either side. Mr. Brown said it was a duty of the State owed to the State.

gentleman would have the H
I was proclaiming these
and giving aid and encourag
Confederates when the whites
says I discouraged entrist
Confederate army and spoke in
the neutrality of my State, and

